

1,800 wounded in hospital
854 killed in
October war

THE JERUSALEM POST

Price rises page 2
Eban in Rumania page 3
Price: 65 Ag.

Another 50 truckloads for 3rd Army

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Fifty additional truckloads of supplies are to be allowed through to the beleaguered Egyptian Third Army, a senior army officer said yesterday.

He told military correspondents the agreement to supply more water, foodstuffs and medicines was reached during one of the recent series of meetings between senior Israeli and Egyptian army officers.

He said Israel was getting nothing in return and that he could not cite humanitarian reasons for this new agreement.

The last of the originally-scheduled 125 relief truckloads was ferried across the Canal yesterday.

The officer said he did not believe the Third Army was really hard pressed for food or water. He said the delivery of the additional 50 loads "would not cause any substantial changes in so far as the strength or staying power of the Third Army was concerned."

He believed the Egyptians had their own independent water sources on the east bank and these were potable, if brackish.

A number of minor clashes were reported yesterday. They included a skirmish with a night patrol of the Second Army. The patrol, of platoon strength, was thrown back.

A Third Army unit attempted to launch a charge on the Suez Canal at a point north of Suez town. The attempt was foiled and the charge, which was damaged, returned to the east side.

The Egyptians also sent out patrols in the Ain Mousa area for the second consecutive day yesterday.

The men were again believed to be looking for wells or water holes known to be in the vicinity. They were driven back following an exchange of shots.

Asked about reports that the Egyptian First Army, stationed between the west bank of the Canal and Cairo, was moving westwards in an attempt to relieve the trapped Third Army, the senior officer commented that "the Israel Defence Forces are alert to the situation."

The army spokesman had no comment to make on a report from Damascus that two formations of Israeli planes fired missiles on advanced Syrian positions in the southern and central sectors of the Golan Heights. The report, from the Syrian Army spokesman, said Syrian planes "intercepted the enemy planes and prevented them from achieving their aims."

Meir report to Knesset postponed

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Likud Knesset faction last night agreed to Premier Golda Meir's request to postpone the special Knesset session on political developments from today until next Monday.

The request was conveyed to the faction by Likud leaders Menachem Begin and Elimelech Rimalt who in the morning were called into the Prime Minister's office and asked by Mrs. Meir to agree to the postponement.

It is understood the delay is connected with Israel's wish to hear the outcome of the current mission of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to Arab countries. Both the Government and the Opposition are waiting to see whether Dr. Kissinger is capable of "delivering" the American commitment — given to Israel at the time of acceptance of the cease-fire — that the P-O-W exchange and the lifting of the Bab el Mandeb blockage will be parallel with the cease-fire.

According to press reports, Dr. Kissinger gave Israel to understand that this was part of the agreement reached by him with the Russian leaders when they formulated the cease-fire agreement in Moscow on October 21.

Prime Minister Golda Meir yesterday reported to the Knesset Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee on the results of her visit to the U.S. The Committee then discussed the Prime Minister's report. No details were available.

COMPROMISE SOUGHT ON CEASE-FIRE IN KISSINGER TALKS

By ASHER WALLERSTEIN and DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The proposal for a mutual pull-back by Israel and Egypt across the Suez Canal is expected to be raised by U.S. Secretary Kissinger in his talks in Cairo today. The proposal, which also envisages demilitarized strips along both Canal banks, was adopted by the Israel Cabinet two weeks ago and first made public by Deputy Premier Yigal Allon.

At her press conference in Washington last week, Premier Meir said it would create coherence in the presently incoherent situation.

While Dr. Kissinger attempts to persuade the Arabs to accept this proposal, which would solve both the problems of the Egyptian Third Army and the October 22 cease-fire line — Israel will continue allowing food, medicines and clothing to be trucked through its lines to the beleaguered Egyptian force. Informal sources in Jerusalem believe that this Israeli readiness to allow the truck convoys to continue will itself give Dr. Kissinger

grounds for manoeuvre in the Arab capitals, and grounds on which to argue that Israel is showing flexibility.

Israel is still determined that failing a mutual pull-back or other satisfactory solution of the cease-fire problems — primary among which is the POW issue — the Third Army must remain surrounded.

RESULTS

Informed sources said Israel was now waiting for the results of Dr. Kissinger's tour of the Arab capitals. His success would mean the current crisis would be alleviated and the threat of renewed hostilities averted.

Dr. Kissinger is expected to concentrate, therefore, solely on the cease-fire, and his component problems in his talks this week. He hopes that if he achieves a success now, he will be able to move on to longer-range talks in December. With Mrs. Meir too, his talks were all confined to the immediate problems of the present, the informed sources said.

UN: Delay in deployment

CAIRO (AP). — The U.N. disclosed yesterday that Egypt has given U.N. peace-keeping forces a map allegedly showing positions of Israeli and Egyptian armies when the first cease-fire went into effect on October 22. A U.N. spokesman also said that, despite a nine-day-old agreement with Israel, U.N. troops have been unable to deploy as planned into Israel-held areas of the Sinai Desert.

The Israelis apparently have yet to furnish any maps to the U.N. forces. U.N. officials have said the cease-fire line will be determined "in consultation with both sides," but have refused to explain how peace-keeping forces in the field are expected to locate the positions.

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Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (left), diplomat David Newsom, Assistant Secretary of State for the Near East, Isaac Rabin (right) and Joseph Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, at the Royal Palace in Rabat yesterday.

Kissinger U.S. pursuing detente in Cairo because it fears nuclear escalation

By ERWIN FRENNKEL
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Soviet Union's role in the Yom Kippur war and its readiness to intervene directly in combat on behalf of Egypt under certain conditions has been emphasized as a realistic possibility, is sufficient reason for Dr. Kissinger to put all of his energy into the effort to stabilize the cease-fire and solve the inter-related problems of prisoner exchange, blockade and the fate of the Third Army, these officials say.

All other areas of foreign policy are at a standstill, they say, as the administration focuses almost exclusively on the Middle East.

Beyond the immediate issues of the cease-fire lie new and longer-range strategic policy questions which the war has brought urgently upon Israel.

According to these officials, the Yom Kippur war constituted a major defeat for Israel, despite the gains made in the field.

Raised questions about Israel's long-range ability to sustain the effects of immense losses in men and equipment and fortifies those who argue that Israel's security cannot be considered a function of arms or territory.

Israel, according to this view, must now totally re-evaluate the elements which enter into securing its existence. Whether such a re-assessment would give more or less weight than before the war to the individual ingredients of arms, territory, political agreements, or risks under any combination are now great.

The war must also stir the U.S. to re-think the nature of the detente that must be sought with the Soviet Union. Accord with the Soviets must be more precise and more compelling in important areas such as war threats and military deployment. The "standard of expectations" regarding Soviet conduct must be raised and refined.

Until now, these officials say, many "trivial" agreements with the Soviets were wrongly permitted to appear as constituting significant elements of Soviet-U.S. understanding.

In any case Soviet military intervention on behalf of Egypt, or whatever kind would be much swifter than any comparable fighting on Egyptian soil to "save an ally." The U.S. could not come to Israel's aid on Egyptian soil.

While this projection of what could be in store may present a particularly pessimistic strain of U.S. thought, it exists, and according to some exists powerfully.

Once a week ban on driving; clock may be moved forward

Jerusalem Post Staff

Motorists will have to leave their cars home one day a week and cut down their speed limits in order to save petrol, Transport Minister Shimon Peres announced yesterday. The regulation takes effect within the coming week.

In addition, the clock may be shifted forward one hour in a fuel saving measure now being considered by a Ministerial Committee.

Car owners have the choice of which day to leave their vehicles at home. They will have to display a sticker on their windshields indicating the day, to enable police to enforce the measure.

The regulation on lower speed limits is based on tests showing that cars travelling at 80 kph. use about 25 per cent more petrol than at 60 kph. At 120 kph. (unlawful here in any case) fuel consumption is double that at 60 kph. For trucks, speeding is even more expensive. At 90 kph. a heavy truck uses 60-70 per cent more petrol than at 60 kph., the Transport Ministry spokesman said.

The new speed limits which apply only on inter-urban roads have not yet been announced. They will probably be 10-15 kph. below regular limits.

Yom Kippur was constituted a ban on driving in that recently introduced in Holland, whose oil supplies the Arab countries have cut off. While the Dutch preferred to ban all driving on Sundays, the Transport Ministry here is giving drivers their choice of a day.

LONGER DAY
Clocks will probably be shifted forward one hour to gain more daylight working hours and shopfronts will have their lighting extinguished at 10.30 p.m. These and other proposals are being considered by a special Ministerial Committee on Fuel Economy, which is due to report by the end of this week.

The chairman of the committee, which was appointed on Sunday, is Moshe Kol, Minister of Tourism. He told The Jerusalem Post last night that 40 per cent of the country's fuel is consumed by the Israel Electric Corporation, so it is important to save current. Among the suggestions submitted by the Corporation and the Fuel Administration jointly is a revival of a measure adopted after the Sinai Campaign in 1956, limiting electricity consumption in each household.

ARMY FLAGS LOWERED TO HALF-MAST

The Chief of Staff, Rav-Ahiz David Elazar, last night issued an order of the day instructing that flags at all army posts be lowered to half-mast today in salute to the fallen.

"Our comrades went forth into battle, taking their lives into their hands, in the knowledge that they were defending the freedom, safety and independence of the State of Israel," the order reads. It continued: "All Israel, together with the bereaved families, will carry the memory of these heroes in their hearts, and will find consolation in the intensity of their hopes and their sacrifice."

Sunday, the Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

There will be a special memorial programme broadcast over Israel television educational service during school hours on Sunday. At the same time, Israel Radio's "A" programme will carry special features for school children, one for younger pupils at 11.15 a.m. and one for older pupils at 12.15 a.m. A total of 603 Israeli soldiers died in the Six Day War, and 169 in the Sinai Campaign. The number of dead in the War of Independence has been estimated at 6,000.

Red Cross: Israel supplied 7,844 names

GENEVA (UPI). — The International Committee of the Red Cross announced yesterday that Israel has supplied lists of 7,443 Egyptian prisoners of war — 440 of whom are seriously wounded — 377 Syrians, 17 Iraqis and seven Moroccans — a total of 7,844.

Egypt, they said, has given the names of only 111 Israeli prisoners, of whom 45 are badly wounded, while Syria has supplied no names at all.

ritual occupation which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967.

This uncompromising demand contrasts with the Security Council's resolution 242 of November 1967 which refers ambiguously to evacuation of "unspecified territories."

Mr. Moshe Allon, Israel's Ambassador to the Common Market and Belgium, commented: "This declaration espouses the Franco-Soviet thesis, that is to say the Arab position, in an illusory hope of guaranteeing oil supplies."

The Israeli envoy expressed surprise that Britain, as the original sponsor of resolution 242, should (Continued on page 3, col. 4)

ART HITS ISRAEL

JACK MAURICE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

— The nine Communist countries joined together in the most vigorous attack on Israel's stand in the Arab conflict ever sponsored by a Western organization.

They approved a series of resolutions inspired by France for a total ban beyond any of the UN's resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

At the same time, the two Communist blocs which were drafted to support the resolutions, the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, increased alarm about Israel's oil supplies was a result of the Arab boycott.

Bitter parliamentary row in Britain

— A bitter parliamentary row erupted here yesterday over the British and French support for the Arab position in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Heath, in rejecting Wilson's accusations, said he has been in confidential contact with President Nixon during the crisis. For the first time he disclosed Britain had been told in advance that the U.S. Government was going to put U.S. forces in Britain on alert and he promised to check the nine-power Declaration to see if it faithfully reflected the 1967 resolution.

Brandt: Arab oil policy won't win them friends

BONN (Reuters). — West German Chancellor Willy Brandt told the Arab world last night that using oil policy as a means of political pressure would not help the Arabs win friends.

Mr. Brandt told a meeting of the parliamentary group of his ruling Social Democratic Party that "the various Arab states" were trying to influence the West German Government to depart from its policy of impartiality in the Middle East conflict.

"Pressure does not win friends," the Chancellor declared, "not even if the means of pressure is oil policy." Mr. Brandt said he hoped parliament would be able to pass legislation this week, which would enable the Government to decree fuel conservation measures, to counter a possible oil boycott.

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1,800 wounded in hospital 854 killed in October war

Post Military Correspondent
The war has cost 1,800 wounded in hospital, 854 killed in October war.

It gives us a picture of the war, the POWs to be substituted, the Eastern front, the position of the army, the closing of the Canal, the dual command, the Mediterranean Sea.

No question arises in the minds of the thousands of people who are in the area, the choice of the army, the closing of the Canal, the dual command, the Mediterranean Sea.

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Americans here petition Nixon on P-o-W exchange

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Six thousand American citizens, most of whom reside in Israel, yesterday petitioned President Nixon "to bring all possible influence to bear on the governments of Syria and Egypt" to implement an immediate and full exchange of prisoners of war. The signatures were gathered in three days by members of the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel.

The petition was presented yesterday morning by a delegation of AACC leaders to U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Keating at the American Embassy in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Keating promised to cable the contents of the petition to Washington and expressed his understanding of the problem. The Ambassador spoke of the special sympathy of the American people to the problem of P-o-Ws and soldiers missing in action, having experienced many years of struggle over the issue in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, a dozen men and women calling themselves "Citizens against Political Holocaust" began picketing the U.S. Embassy yesterday morning, in protest against the continuation of supplies to the Egyptian Third Army and what they call "U.S. pressure on the Israel Government." The picketers told them their protest would continue until this pressure was removed.

They have been joined by other groups in a roof organization called "Citizens against Surrender," and a similar vigil is planned to begin at 10.30 today outside the Knesset.

ICFTU appeals to Arabs on P-o-Ws

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
BRUSSELS. — The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which comprises 50 million workers in non-Communist countries, appealed to Egypt and Syria yesterday to produce lists of their Israeli prisoners of war.

ICFTU secretary-general Otto Kersten made his appeal here in cables to the Egyptian and Syrian presidents, in which he asked them to ensure "a genuine observation of the cease-fire."

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Fair and dry. Weather synopsis: Ridge of high pressure over the eastern Mediterranean is causing a dry easterly flow in our region.

Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min.-Max.	Today's Forecast
Jerusalem 10	6-14	8-17
Golan 28	11	11
Nahariya 10	8-23	7-24
Safed 16	9-15	6-15
Haifa 13	10-20	10-20
Tiberias 07	6-22	8-26
Nazareth 4	6-17	8-19
Afula 7	7-20	9-21
Shomron 7	7-20	9-21
Tel Aviv 28	10-21	12-24
Lod 13	7-22	10-25
Jericho 14	7-22	10-25
Gaza 21	7-24	11-26
Beersheba 11	7-20	8-24
Elat 11	12-17	17-23
Tiran 20	16-24	16-26

Social and Personal

President Ephraim Katzir yesterday received a delegation of the Jewish War Veterans of America, who are holding their convention in Israel.

Sir Isaac Wolfson yesterday called on Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren and Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef at Hechal Shlomo.

Rabbi Jacob Kaplan, Chief Rabbi of France, yesterday called on Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef at Hechal Shlomo.

Mr. Henri Glasberg of Paris, a founder of the New Shaare Zedek Medical Centre, visited Shaare Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem today and lunched with some of the wounded soldiers hospitalized there. (Continued)

Military correspondents Yirmiyahu Yovel, Gideon Remez, Shlomo Golan and David Eising will speak on the war at the Jerusalem Vocal Newspaper, Friday evening, November 9, at Beit Eitan.

A group of musicians who immigrated recently will give a concert at the Ohel Hall in Tel Aviv at 6 p.m. tomorrow for the benefit of wounded soldiers.

DEPARTURES

Julian Melzer of Yad Chaim Weinmann, for London, Manchester and Liverpool, under British Zionist Federation auspices, to deliver the second annual Weizmann Memorial Lecture.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, after an 8-day visit.

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ANDY PETSONK
PLEASE CALL HOME

Most prices to rise IN WAKE OF TAX HIKES

By AARON SEITNER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Beginning this morning manufacturers, importers and wholesalers may lawfully raise their prices without prior Government approval — provided the increases are "within reasonable limits."

Gideon Lahav, Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, said permission was being given now to forestall possible chaos in the marketplace following the Treasury's announcement — midnight Sunday — that the purchase tax and import levy had been raised. Another factor, he said, was higher electricity and fuel costs.

Price Commissioner Moshe Mandelbaum, who joined Mr. Lahav at a meeting with economic reporters here, said, "Reasonable limits for price increases, as the Ministry sees them, are 2 per cent for locally manufactured goods, 4 per cent for imported articles, and 12.5 per cent for imported merchandise now subject to higher customs duties as well as higher import levy. The latter category includes shoes, furniture, glassware and certain motor vehicles and electrical appliances."

Dr. Mandelbaum said prior approval from the Price Review Committee is still required for any increase in the price of some 100 food items for which a list of maximum permissible retail prices was published on January 1.

Manufacturers and marketers who wish to raise prices by more than 2, 4 or 12.5 per cent, according to their eligibility, will also require prior approval. They will be asked to prove the tax changes and higher energy costs have boosted their expenses.

Mr. Lahav emphasized that higher prices are permitted only on merchandise on which higher taxes have already been paid. Thus it is definitely illegal for a shopkeeper to increase prices on inventory he had on hand when the changes were announced. Mr. Lahav warned consumers: "Be wary of prices rubber-stamped onto earlier prices — and

report any violations to us immediately."

Turning to higher prices for frozen beef resulting from Sunday's cancellation of the Government subsidy, Mr. Lahav urged Israeli housewives to turn to turkey and other poultry. "Our farms have plenty of fowl — and the quantities are such that a much greater demand for this food will not be enough to bring the prices up," he said.

He thought the "bottlenecks" caused by the shortage of slaughterhouses was the prime factor in preventing turkey and other poultry from becoming a more popular staple in the Israeli diet.

In answer to a question, he told *The Jerusalem Post* he saw no reason for the continuation of the traditional gulf in prices between frozen and locally slaughtered beef. The usual differential has been between IL5 and IL20 per kilo. But now that the subsidy has been removed from frozen beef, the prices of the two kinds should be about equal.

Mr. Lahav said discussions were already being held with local livestock breeders, but it was impossible to say at this time that the price of the two kinds of beef would indeed remain the same.

Present annual beef consumption in this country is 40,000 tons of the frozen variety and 16,000 tons of locally slaughtered meat.

Earlier in the day, Commerce and Industry Minister Haim Bar-Lev called in heads of the nation's business and trade organizations and appealed to them not to allow their members to raise prices on goods they had on hand at the time the higher taxes were announced. One of the first organizations to give this undertaking was the Israel Merchants Association, a retailers group.

The Government, however, was not taking any chances. Early yesterday morning, investigations of the State Revenue Administration made lightning visits to the larger warehouses and halted all transactions while they checked the inventories and adjusted the tax bills.

Truckers demand right to run transport business their way

By YITZHAK OKED, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel's truckers complained yesterday that the trucking sector is falling apart at the seams and demanded the Government must let them organize things their own way.

Menahem Gover, chairman of the Trucking Board, told the press at Beit Sokolov that the only way to unblock the economic bottleneck created by the present trucking crisis is to let the Trucking Board organize things according to their own plan. He charged that the inefficiency of the present organizations (primarily the Emergency Economic Committee — Melah) has led to a black market in the form of West Bank truckers who charge exorbitant rates.

He noted with special displeasure the fact that Melah had assigned trucks permanently to certain plants — which he called "the end of hired trucking."

Mr. Gover's plan — which, he says, the Transport Ministry is not listening to — involves releasing

some 2,000 requisitioned trucks from the army and letting the trucking companies do the jobs that need to be done — giving first priority to the army. (A large number of trucks and most of the country's truck drivers have been mobilized. Mr. Gover says the truckers are the only group in the country who were so hard hit by the war.)

If the truckers themselves organized things, he said, much more efficient use could be made of the available vehicles. The trucking companies, because of their experience, could send the right truck to the right place, calculate the time needed for each job, and send the truck and its driver on a number of jobs at once.

The way Melah has been running things, he said, a driver who does an hour's work is paid the same as one who puts in 14 hours. In addition, there is no way to keep track of the trucks. This tempts some drivers to moonlight.

The Transport Ministry last night defended Melah by pointing out that the emergency body was only

expected to see to about 10 per cent of the civilian transport needs — only the most essential foodstuffs. Since the fleet of trucks at Melah's disposal is "extremely limited," the spokesman said, the Government had ordered 2,500 more trucks from abroad.

"To ensure efficiency Melah is using outstanding professionals in the trucking field (men not called up by the army), including members of the Trucking Board and managers of trucking companies, in high posts," the spokesman added.

He added that the Ministry was looking into the system by which Melah compensated truck drivers.

Meanwhile, citrus exporters are lagging behind their export targets because of the lack of trucks, Arye Lifshitz, director of the Citrus Marketing Board, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. Last week, 190,000 citrus crates were packed instead of the projected 280 crates. This week the target is 480,000 crates, "but we will be lucky if we pack 300,000."

MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS COMPLAIN:

Use of foreign ships, crews could be dangerous for Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Merchant Marine Officers Union yesterday called for an inquiry into the policy of the Israeli shipping companies to use a large number of chartered foreign ships and foreign crews.

The Union's Secretary, Captain Shmuel Zucker, claimed that the "neglect of the Israeli flag" might have caused a serious shortage of raw materials and essential items had the war been more protracted, because the chartered ships refused to come here during the war.

He said the national shipping company, Zim, alone was operating 60 chartered foreign ships. These had refused to dock here, and foreign crews employed by Zim deserted their ships. (However, he gave only one example — of a

Chinese crew leaving a Zim container ship.)

He called for legislation obliging importers and exporters to ship at least 60 per cent of their goods in Israeli flag ships, to forbid any further sales of Israeli ships and to direct investment capital to Israeli flag ships only. He also called for "conclusions to be drawn" on "those responsible for this potentially very dangerous situation."

Asked to comment, the director of the Maritime Transport Authority, Mr. Captain Yohanan Cohen said that during October 472,000 tons of cargo had arrived in Israel — proving that the Israeli flag tonnage was well in excess of emergency needs. Indeed, one-third of Israeli flag ships had not been needed at all to keep the sea lanes open.

Tennis season postponed, players still in service

By JACK LEON, Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Saturday's scheduled opening of the Israel Lawn Tennis Association's League season has been postponed because many of the players in the 100 competing teams are still on active duty.

The management committee of ILTA is to meet on Monday to decide on a new opening date for both the men's and women's sections. It is hoped to begin before the end of this month, association heads Avram Feiger and Meir Sass told *The Post*.

Also postponed because of the war is the eighth annual State Tennis Cup between old rivals Tel Aviv, Maccabi and Tel Aviv Hapoel, which was to have been played here early this month.

ILTA still awaits word from the

Davis Cup nations committee on the outcome of its special meeting in London last weekend to reschedule the European Zone preliminary between Israel and Iran, which was due to have taken place in Teheran October 9-11. The Davis Cup nations had earlier agreed to postpone the tie at ILTA's urgent request, after the latter explained that the outbreak of hostilities on October 6 had made it impossible for the Israeli team to be in Teheran as scheduled.

Meanwhile, Israel's top woman player, Paulina Pelsousov, last week got off to a good start on the international circuit when she beat Sue Barker, Britain's fourth-ranking under-21 player, in the first round of the prestigious Dewar Cup indoor series at Aberavon, Wales. However, she proceeded to lose to the Romanian Federation Cup girl, Mariana Simonescu, and injure her ankle as well.

TWA paralysed by U.S. strike

Jerusalem Post Aviation Correspondent
Four scheduled TWA flights did not land at Lod Airport yesterday as a result of a strike which paralysed the airline's services worldwide.

The airline's operations were suspended as a result of a strike of the U.S. Transport Workers Union, to which its pursers and hostesses belong.

The stoppage comes several days following resumption of the company's flights to Israel, which were suspended with the outbreak of hostilities on October 6.

'Official' rain returns to Haifa

By YA'ACOV FREEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Afternoon rain in Haifa is "official" again, for the first time in two years. Since November, 1971, there had been nobody to read and register rainfall, wind speed, cloud formations and the state of the sea for the local meteorological station, which is located in the port, after 3 p.m.

Since the war, however, the three meteorologists who man the station have been placed on essential occupation status, and now man the station round the clock.

For the past two years there had been no official rainfall in Haifa from 3 in the afternoon until 7.30 in the morning, and never on Saturdays and holidays when the staff

was off duty.

For the 20 previous years the after-hour readings had been made by the port's look-out men, who did the checks every three hours. In return for their "goodwill" gesture, the Meteorological Service paid the men, who are Port Authority employees, a nominal fee, which by 1971 amounted at IL40 each a month. In 1971, they demanded greater compensation, as the "bittance" was taken up by income tax. Then they refused to do the work any longer, explaining they had their hands full with increased ship traffic. They said the weather readings should carry an "effort bonus." However, the two authorities, meteorological and ports, could not agree who should pay it.



An Israeli soldier on the west bank of the Suez Canal sprays his comrades' clothing and equipment with insecticide. The troops have been complaining that they are pestered by numerous forms of insect life in Africa. (Uri Keren — Baramah)

Parties say they can meet poll deadline

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The political parties believe they can get their election machines into gear again to meet the December 31 election deadline — if the cease-fire continues. It emerges from talks with Knesset members in the Labour Alliance, Likud, National Religious and Independent Liberal parties. Likud sources said they could get a campaign under way within a few days.

The election talks go on despite proposals to postpone the election for a year and in the mean set up a broad national coalition including the Likud opposition. (elections, originally due to be on October 30, were put off to November 31 by the Knesset because of the war.)

Initiative for such a move, or from the NRP and the ILP, but Alignment and the Likud want to show reluctance to join together in a coalition. It is already that the NRP will condition participation in any future coalition on the inclusion of the Likud, leverage will depend on the number of seats the Alignment can win. Likud leader Menachem Begin, who already indicated that his campaign will focus on the government's conduct of the war, its diplomatic aftermath.

The Labour Party has as its NRP that the utmost will be done to curb election spending. This promise was contained in a reply from Labour Party Secretary General Aharon Yadin to secretary Yvi Ben-Zion. The Labour Party has been canvassing the main ties, asking them to reduce spending and keep the campaign as simple as possible. Mr. Yadin also noted that Avraham Ofer, M.K. of the Labour Party, had been elected to the Knesset Central Election Committee were initiating co-operation with other parties to this effect.

Independent M.K. Avner, who earlier this year broke from the NRP, yesterday announced the creation of a National Emergency Cabinet and a government of the election.

Dr. Shkati told *The Post* the leadership of the other small ally oriented lists had called him, to unite in a communal if the elections were postponed.

Israel 'did not ask U.S. for anti-tank missile'

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Israel requested American-made anti-missiles before the Yom Kippur war, according to informed defence officials.

That Israel failed to request missiles is attributed here to relative high costs — about \$100,000 per unit — or to the fact Israel had some French and American-made missiles. These, however, are not considered here as effective as the U.S. or Soviet missiles.

Israel's lack of interest in U.S. missiles may also have stemmed from a lack of appreciation of the weapons' effectiveness and revolutionary impact on tank warfare.

According to these officials, missiles which are wire-guided are easy to operate and aim, but are vulnerable from a distance of up to two miles, which is beyond tank gun range. They are also deployed by individual soldiers from small helicopters, and used with great effect in Vietnam, the officials say.

Turning to the bereaved parents, Tel-Aviv Shalom said: "The memory of the fallen will accompany us always. They fell for the right to live in this country."

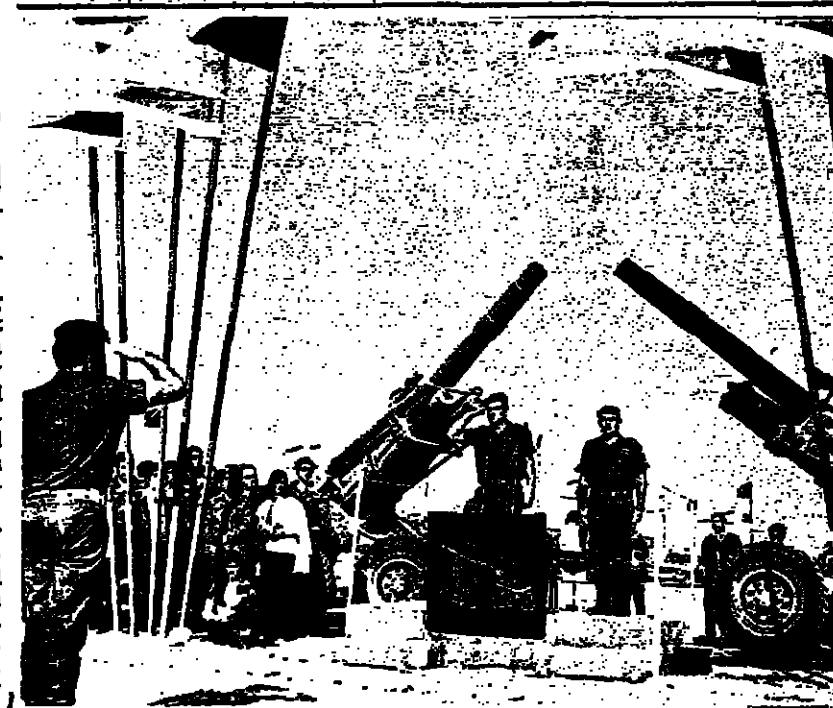
Parents of fallen receive insignia at graduation

Military Pool Correspondent

Flags were lowered to half-mast at an artillery officers graduation ceremony somewhere in Israel yesterday, as the parents of graduates who fell in the war came forward to receive their sons' certificates and insignia.

The officers course was interrupted when the war broke out and the cadets rejoined their units to take part in the war. Chief Artillery Officer Tel-Aviv Nathan Shalom told the graduates that this course "was different from any that preceded it. You have already taken part in the most difficult of all Israel's wars and have shown unlimited devotion and courage."

Turning to the bereaved parents, Tel-Aviv Shalom said: "The memory of the fallen will accompany us always. They fell for the right to live in this country."



Chief Artillery Officer Nathan Shalom takes the salute at the graduation ceremony yesterday of artillery officers. (Army photo)

No decision on start of academic year

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The leaders of the country's institutions of higher learning, conferring in Tel Aviv yesterday, decided... not to decide for the time being about when to open the new academic year. Studies which this week coming by air, from the beginning of this month. Each university will now have to make its own decision.

The main problem is that the vast majority of male students have been called up for military service and the consideration is not to harm their interests by starting classes now. The solution hinges on the situation at the front, whether hostilities resume and when large numbers of reservists will be demobilized to enable them to attend classes.

A GROUP OF 37 pilgrims from the U.S. arrived at Lod Airport last night for a seven-day visit to Christian holy sites in Israel.

18,500 tourists here in October

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Some 18,500 tourists came to Israel last month. The number was about a quarter of the estimated total for October, which was to mark the start of the special low-priced "winter package" for visitors.

Last year, the month of October accounted for nearly 69,500 tourists. Meanwhile, the first cruise ship since the outbreak of hostilities October 6 will dock in Haifa today. She is the Neptune, bringing 170 Christian pilgrims from the U.S.

They will join two other pilgrim groups this week coming by air, one from North America and the other from Germany.

HAIFA JUDGES and court workers returned yesterday after a week's stint as night watchmen in settlements in the Golan. Among those who volunteered their services were judges Arye Slutsky and Ram Savir.

IN MEMORIAM Wilfred Jenks, fighter for justice

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The death of Wilfred Jenks, after a brief illness, comes as a shock to his many friends throughout the world, and here in Israel. He personified the international struggle for the rights of man, not as a matter of legal and political theory but as a highly practical matter in terms of human happiness. He was the International Labour Organization, whose Director-General he was, as the instrument through which these aims could be achieved.

I remember Wilfred Jenks first and foremost as a man of the law. Now law is a narrow, strictly sense, but law as the objective generalization of standard of conduct for the whole world. Not for nothing was the book that many regard as his greatest, entitled "The Common Law of Mankind."

Secondly, I would remember Wilfred Jenks as a fighter for justice: justice for the individual, justice for the collectivity, justice for all. For him justice was not a formal matter; it meant real social justice.

He had a passionate interest in international adjudication in general and in the International Court of Justice in particular. He was forever searching for new ways to improve the efficacy of the machinery for the pacific settlement of international disputes, and above all the International Court.

He had a deep sorrow, we announce the passing of our dear mother and grandmother

BERTHA GREENBERG

Felicia, Benny, Harold and Peter Cohen

Eleanor, Joe, Larry, Howard and Cora Abraham

For details of funeral arrangements, contact Tel. 03-897074 or 02-621957

FRENCH-INSPIRED PROPOSALS ACCEPTED Mart backs Arabs' position

(Continued from page 1)
have abandoned and distorted the U.N. resolution. "Israel is bound to reconsider its attitude towards resolution 242 in the light of this," he said.

The Nine's resolution was approved after an acrimonious debate between the Foreign Ministers which lasted until 3 a.m. While the Ministers retired for a brief sleep experts worked on a draft document which was approved after a 30-minute session in the middle of the morning.

The resolution endorses the Security Council resolutions voted last month which called for a cease-fire and set up the U.N. peace force in the Middle East. It also urges a return by the combatants to the cease-fire lines of October 22, the exchange of prisoners of war and the relief of Egypt's besieged Third Army.

Eagerness

In their eagerness to placate the Arabs the Common Market Ministers did not even name Israel in a paragraph which called for "respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries."

The resolution urged that "account must be taken of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians." This wording carefully avoids reference to refugees and extends the scope of the Nine's proposals to citizens of the Kingdom of Jordan.

As soon as the Nine published their resolution, Ambassador Moshe Alon promptly asked to be received at the Belgian Foreign Ministry in order to register Israel's concern about the Common Market move.

French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert masterminded the night-long discussions with his eight colleagues.

Their debate culminated in the approval of a document whose phraseology has given occasion of the anti-Israeli votes of the "non-aligned" countries and the Organization for African Unity.

In their eagerness to appease the Arabs and to safeguard their own

oil supplies France and Britain lined up against the smaller and more courageous continental countries.

Armed with the assurances of Egyptian special envoy El Zayyat of uninterrupted oil for France, Mr. Jobert told his colleagues they too could enjoy the same guarantees if they publicly adopted a pro-Arab stand.

Jobert said the Arabs would be impressed by a European diplomatic initiative in which the Nine asserted their independence of the United States and Soviet Union's efforts to dictate a Middle East peace. He hinted that any government which refused to endorse the resolution would expose itself to the same type of oil blackmail as Holland.

Observers noted that the resolution carefully excluded any reference to the Arab oil boycott against Holland or to the reduction of oil shipments to the West.

Eager to assure the Arabs of British support, Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home said: "This represents another important step in the process of evolving common attitudes towards major international problems and thus a common foreign policy. It addresses itself to the one basic essential, which is to get as soon as possible a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East."

Oil crisis

After publishing their resolution the Foreign Ministers had a working lunch followed by a further session during which they carried on discussing the oil crisis and reviewed the Nine's trade negotiations with Israel and other Mediterranean countries.

The Common Market's negotiations with Israel are unlikely to be hampered by Tuesday's severe condemnation from the Foreign Ministers of the Nine.

Their resolution ended with a reaffirmation of Europe's links with the "liberal states south and east of the Mediterranean."

In this connection they reaffirm the terms of the declaration of the Paris summit of October 21, 1972 and recall that the community has decided in the framework of a

"global and balanced approach to negotiate agreements with these countries."

Mr. Jobert left no doubt about the strong arm methods France is abetting against countries whose oil supplies are imperilled by their support for Israel. He said: "This resolution has a fundamental meaning for Holland and Denmark." He described the resolution as a "first contribution." He added: "We will go further."

Mr. Jobert denied the resolution consisted of "vain words" or

"blackmail." He said the Soviet Union and the U.S. were tired of confronting each other in the Middle East and when the belligerents would eventually ask Europe to help them.

Dutch Foreign Minister Max van Stoel expressed scepticism about the resolution's consequences and his country's prospects of obtaining adequate oil supplies. He said: "The next week will show how things will work out and whether we are going to be disappointed."

W. German envoy due in show of solidarity

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter.

TEL AVIV. — One of the top leaders of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party is due here Saturday as "a gesture of solidarity" with the Israeli Labour Party.

The Labour Party spokesman reported yesterday that Heinz Kuehn, one of the two-chairmen of the ruling SPD and Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, will stay here a week.

Relations between the two parties have become strained following the neutral stand adopted by the Brandt government recently towards the Middle East conflict.

Brandt adds from Bonn: Government officials here did not exclude the possibility that Mr. Kuehn would carry with him a personal message from Chancellor Brandt to Prime Minister Golda Meir.

In a radio interview yesterday Israel's Ambassador Eliahu Ben-Horin accused West Germany of giving in to Arab blackmail. Mr. Brandt has often stressed Germany's "special relationship" to Israel and the Jewish state's "right to live," the ambassador said. He questioned how this could be consistent with a policy of strict neu-

trality at a moment when Israel was "fighting for its existence" and drew an unfavourable comparison with the positive attitude towards Israel shown by two smaller European states, Denmark and Holland.

Mr. Ben-Horin regretted that the "emphatic sympathy and solidarity" felt for Israel by the majority of the West German population was not reflected in the policy of the Bonn government.

"The existence and security of Israel cannot be made to depend on whether the central heating in other countries functions," he commented.

Asked whether, in view of Israel's disappointment with the Western European community generally, all its members could be excluded as possible "peaceful arbitrators" in the Middle East, the ambassador replied: "France and Britain can be excluded definitely."

"We have shot down French-built Mirage planes," he explained, "while Britain has imposed a one-sided embargo which has damaged Israel."

Mr. Ben-Horin called at the Foreign Ministry at his own request yesterday and was seen by State Secretary Paul Frank. No details of the meeting were given.

EBAN MEETS CEASESCU FOR TALKS ON MIDEAST

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter.

TEL AVIV. — Foreign Minister Abba Eban was received with full honours and circumstances at the presidential palace here yesterday by President Ceausescu.

The meeting, which lasted for an hour, was the first of a three-day visit, Rumanian Foreign Minister George M. Macovescu said.

After the meeting, Mr. Eban and Mr. Macovescu left the capital for a brief stop in Bucharest, where they will be received by the Rumanian leadership. They will then travel to the Rumanian border with the Soviet Union, where they will meet with other Rumanian officials.

At a dinner in his honour on Monday night tendered by Mr. Macovescu and his wife, Mr. Eban praised Rumania's independent and constructive foreign policy.

Mr. Eban began his visit to Rumania on Monday by laying a wreath at the monument to the national hero in Bucharest's freedom park. Later, he met with Mr. Macovescu and with Premier Ion Maurer, explaining to them Israel's position on the problems of the cease-fire, the issue of the Bab el-Mandeb blockade and the delay in prisoner of war exchanges.

Right time

Mr. Macovescu said he thought the time was right in the Middle East after recent events — for direct negotiations between the parties. He added that Rumania solidly supported Security Council Resolution 242 which meant withdrawal from occupied territories, recognition of the rights of all states, and the solution of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian population.

Mr. Macovescu said it was im-

portant that as many other countries as possible participate in the debate regarding how to bring peace to the Middle East.

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He spoke of the importance of the direct contacts between Israeli and Egyptian officers who meet daily to discuss the cease-fire and said this principle must now be applied on the political level.

Mr. Eban's meetings with the Rumanian leadership all proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Premier Maurer inquired after Golda Meir's health and sent her personal regards. Mrs. Meir visited Rumania in May 1972.

'Newsweek' sees new superpower collision

Jerusalem Post Correspondent.

TEL AVIV. — "Newsweek" magazine, a high-ranking American publication, said at the weekend that the talks between Dr. Henry Kissinger and Golda Meir and the "going so badly" that they will have another round.

Whether he meant that he requested a new outbreak of Middle East war, "Newsweek" says, "we will defend which bear the responsibility."

That line was interpreted this time as the Soviet Union might release a superpower conflict.

Israel's magazine was very pessimistic about the present state of U.S.-Israel relations. It said that the U.S. was on the brink of a rift last week, it writes. Israel's magazine said that the U.S. was "impressive." It stressed that the White House had put an "uncomfortable pressure" on the Israeli Government. "We hard on the Israelis," it said.

quoted one Administration aide as saying: "We would like the Israelis to be more positive about giving up some of the territory occupied in 1967 as a gesture towards permanent peace," he said.

The tone of the discussions between Mrs. Meir and Henry Kissinger was far from warm and friendly. One high-level Israeli official in Jerusalem is quoted as admitting that the first meeting between the two "verged on the abusive."

One source of pleasure for Israel, was that Washington had given Israel a free hand in developing its negotiating tactics — stopping short, for example, of demanding that Israeli forces pull back to their position on the day of the first cease-fire, or free the trapped Egyptian Third Army.

None the less, the magazine said that while the U.S. commitment to Israel's fundamental security was still absolutely firm, it seemed that support for Israel in the U.S. had been eroded.

AMIT calls for 10-hour work day

Jerusalem Post Reporter.

TEL AVIV. — A 10-hour work day for everyone has been proposed by Meir Amit, director-general of Koor.

In a letter to Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, Mr. Amit notes that the "present situation" is one of a long time, and the home front is short of workers. It is up to those not serving in the armed forces to "bear a burden equal to that of those at the front," he wrote. One way of doing this is to institute a 10-hour work day.

People and the State of Israel. Cable was sent in the 50th anniversary of the state's founding.

Artist Ya'acov Pines located one of his woodcut "Over Jerusalem," in the bazaar in Jerusalem in the hands of a Dutch people's Israel and their refusal to Arab oil blackmail. (AP photo)



A nurse helps one of the political prisoners in the national soccer stadium in Santiago hold his young son. Relatives of some 1,000 prisoners detained there were permitted one-hour visits Sunday. (AP radiophoto)

'Pravda' says Egyptians have regained confidence

MOSCOW (AP).

— Egyptian newspaper said, "and led to the new cesses in the Yom Kippur War produced a 'qualitative shift' in aggressiveness of Tel Aviv and its strategic balance with Israel, refusal to withdraw from the occupied territories."

By pushing the Israelis back from the east bank of the Suez Canal, the Egyptian Army has "shaken up the whole Israel concept of military dominance," the newspaper said in a report from Cairo. The Communist Party organ said that Israel counterattacks did not alter this basic appreciation.

"Most important," "Pravda" said, "is the psychological factor. By forcing the Suez Canal, the Egyptian soldier crossed over his defeat in the 1967 war. The Egyptian people has regained its confidence in its own forces."

The "Pravda" account came as close as the Soviets have come to admitting that the Arabs broke the worst to be over, they were still on a cease-fire and launched a surprise attack on Israel October 6. The Six Day blitzkrieg of 1967 "lasted more than six years," the

paper said, "and led to the new cesses in the Yom Kippur War produced a 'qualitative shift' in aggressiveness of Tel Aviv and its strategic balance with Israel, refusal to withdraw from the occupied territories."

The Soviet role in whatever success the Egyptian Army had was illustrated in the "Pravda" report by quoting from an Egyptian newspaper. "The Soviet Union has provided a real friend, a friend to be relied upon," the newspaper "Al Gomhouriya" was reported as saying.

Morale on the Egyptian home front was sustained by watching Russian war movies on television, "Pravda" said. "When Egyptians watched the Russian Army in 'Ballad of a Soldier' or 'The Battle of Stalingrad,' they saw Egyptian soldiers in their place, taking on tanks singlehandedly," "Pravda" said.

If the population wanted the war to be over, they were still vigilant and the army was in a state of readiness, "Pravda" said, because "the threat of Israel's strikes is not excluded."

NO CEASE-FIRE FOR NEWSMEN IN CAIRO

By JOHN DE ST. JOREE

CAIRO (Oha). — A CEASE-FIRE has yet to become fully effective in the Press war that has raged for the last three weeks in Cairo.

There are over 400 foreign newsmen here and the big battle has been to get to the front-line. With frustration mounting and journalists turning green with envy at the front-line stories they hear their colleagues are churning out on the Israeli side, nasty internecine skirmishes have also flared from time to time.

There have been turbulent meetings among the Pressmen themselves, one of which witnessed a superbly orchestrated "walkout" by Russian correspondents who felt they were being discriminated against by the imperialists' "pooling" system.

Missives, their warheads stuffed with outraged protest, have been launched at every target in sight and not a few over the brow of the hill. One group of television men sent a cable to President Sadat. Embassies have been brought into play and some correspondents, believed to hail not a thousand miles from Fleet Street, have adopted storm-trooper tactics with "foot-in-the-door" techniques at the official spokesman's office.

Nearly all the foreign pressmen in Cairo have travelled on the now historic Benghazi route past other tank battlefields — Tobruk, Sidi Barrani, Alamein (not too popular with the Germans) — which whetted their appetites for what was going on in Sinai. Unfortunately, the opportunities for getting to the front have been meagre and rather disappointing in terms of product, correspondents usually being led away from the action instead of towards it.

Media mixture

The war has gathered in an interesting mixture of the media. A group of British journalists, representing the left-wing Press, arrived last week, sponsored by one of the most conservative countries in the Middle East, the United Arab Emirates in the Gulf. "Playboy" sent a man in, too. Arriving on the first commercial flight since the war began he spent two days in quarantine at the airport because he did not have a cholera inoculation. There is now speculation in Cairo that "Playboy" is

planning a centrefold on the Pyramids.

Another incident which caused a stir was the BBC Panorama cameraman who filmed President Sadat's appearance at the People's Assembly. He suddenly found himself the object of the assembled notables' concentrated and somewhat baffled glare. The next day he discreetly covered the black eye-patch he always uses when working with his camera with pink sticking plaster.

Getting a story is one thing, easing it through censorship is another, but communications have proved a special problem, particularly for film. The occasional official flight out of Cairo airport has resulted in television film spinning out of orbit irretrievably in places like Jeddah, Kuwait and Sanaa.

One television company hit on the neat idea of advertising for a "pigeon" in the local Press. "Any tourist or businessman," it read, "wishing return London or north of Europe during next few days fares paid please call *****Hilton Hotel."

A most promising reply came immediately from a gentleman with a marked Indian accent. He could go right away. It would be an honour and pleasure to be of assistance. Could he send his clerk around to collect the film? Fortunately, most observers agree, his cover was pierced in the nick of time and a major conflict with the Press corps averted. The "Indian businessman" was from the television company's deadliest rival.

Beged Or
leather wear
Available in Jerusalem
AT
Rosenblum
DIPLOMAT
Place de France,
(opp. Kings Hotel)
King David Hotel Annex
Hotel Inter-Continental
Diplomat Hotel

BEGED OR day & night



MISS BEGED OR
at her youngest
15 Mazal Dagim, Old Jaffa
Tel. 03 826169
Open 10-18 midnight
Fri. until 100
Sat. 8 p.m.-midnight

Conveniently yours
MISS BEGED OR
DOWNTOWN
40 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv
Tel. 03 622769
Open 8-14 7 p.m.
Fri. until 100

BEGED OR.
Personally yours
104 Ben Yehudah Street,
Tel Aviv
Open 8-14 7 p.m.
Fri. until 100

"THE BOUTIQUE"
at the Factory
Migdal Haemek
Open 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Fri. until 100

EST OR
Stroll in and see us
Coffee time or anytime
190 Dizengoff Street
Tel Aviv
Tel. 03 220533
Open 9 p.m. non-stop
Fri. until 2.30 p.m.

W A CURIOUS CONVOY BROUGHT ICE-CREAM TO THE FRONT-LINE

By SARAH HONIG

Jerusalem Post Reporter.

TEL AVIV. — It was on the eve of Simhat Torah even back home this year I asked national rejoicing that typifies the normal times. At the Sinai front-line tank corpsmen were reorganizing for a day of particularly ferocious fighting. The holiday atmosphere was altogether absent. Until, almost out of nowhere, arrived and with it, Simhat Torah. Suddenly ice cream men making their way to each tank, half track and even several middle-aged businessmen, the army passed them up and not mobilized for active service. Leumi executive Moshe Amit, director Yitzhak Danziger and textile executive Boris Sakow could not at home.

ent the first few days of the war driving jobs. They then started transcribing radios, snacks, games, and toilet supplies for soldiers. just wasn't it. It didn't seem to need to do something more to help the war effort. We weren't at all, so at least we thought that personally bring the goods we obtained the love of everyone left at home those who needed them most at first lines," Mr. Sakow explained.

Little "protection" the businessmen to convince the military authorities to have a civilian tender that had utilized. A large ice-cream company 1,000 ice-creams packed in dry ice took along 4,000 packets of cigarettes, pop corn, toilet items, fresh mops, and 10,000 post cards for the write regards to their anxious families. Africa, Jack Reizen, who brought an American tourist, Michael Katz, lured towards the operation.

"During the days of fierce battles, we weren't stopped much," I was told. "The officers just took our appearance there as a fact. We didn't know the way either. We more or less got directions as we went. Once we nearly made a wrong turn and an officer later told us that we very narrowly missed distributing our ice-cream to the Egyptians — the Third Army, as it turned out," Mr. Sakow says with a chuckle.

Since the eve of Simhat Torah he and his friends took four such trips, each lasting three to four days. But the impression of the first one is still the most powerful. "We just surprised the men there and they absolutely did not know what to make of us. To see real rejoicing, one had to be there. We took real wine and made a kiddush there under the open sky, and suddenly, despite the guns and the grubby uniforms and the situations, there was a real warm holiday atmosphere."

"Before we left we forced each and every soldier to write a post card," Mr. Sakow said. He and his friends also took down many of the soldiers' telephone numbers and when they got home spent hours on the phone passing on fresh regards to worried mothers, wives and children. They organized the speedy delivery of the postcards to the soldiers' homes by volunteer messengers.

The next trip they took two more tenders, plus Mr. Reisman's car. "We bought 10,000 ice cream portions, 8,000 cigarette packs, more toilet supplies, pop corn and many, many home-baked cakes. You have no idea what a hit the cakes were. We also carried a load of pocket flashlights, many transistor radios and batteries," Mr. Sakow recounts.

This time they crossed the Canal into Egypt. At one point, the curious convoy found itself under mortar and machine-gun shelling. "Shells were exploding all around us. When I told a soldier that we didn't have to be there, he gave me a startled look and asked if I wasn't crazy and if I was married. When I replied in the affirmative and

added that I am the father of two, he suddenly embraced me, gave me a kiss, turned away and disappeared," Boris Sakow recalls. One dark night, when they were sleeping on the roadside, a column of tanks almost ran over them. "We started waving our flashlights and they came to a halt. That was a very close call," Mr. Sakow says very matter-of-factly.

The fourth trip took place last weekend. This time they decided to adopt a certain unit and establish ties with the unit's wounded in hospitals. "We also thought that this would best be done in the Rotary framework," says Mr. Sakow, who is President of the East Tel Aviv Rotary.

His club, along with the Holon and Bat Yam clubs decided to join in sponsoring the contacts with the "adopted" unit, which turned out to be one of the most remote ones near the port of Abadiya, south of Suez City.

They were joined by Oded Pessensohn, who was injured during naval manoeuvres in 1960 and left a quadriplegic. He surmounted his difficulties, became a lawyer and after a long hard struggle won a driving licence. "All through the war he helped out doing volunteer work, and he came with us despite the fact that it is very difficult for him. He even slept on the ground with us and the rest of the soldiers. The trip was a terrific effort for me. Imagine what it was for Oded," Mr. Sakow says.

The most popular items on this trip were newspapers. But the best of all "was the little help we gave in maintaining personal contact between home and front. At one point, for instance, we met a soldier who told us that he has heard nothing from home and is worried because he left his wife expecting a baby any day. As soon as we got home, we started inquiries and found out that the wife had just given birth and managed to let him know he was the father of a beautiful baby daughter."

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How are the heroes fallen...

"...faithful and loving in life, in death not parted... Swiftly from the eagle, and more resolute than the lion..."

THUS David mourned the death of Saul and Jonathan in battle against the Philistines; thus praying Jews to this day mourn our martyrs of all the generations; thus we in Israel today mourn the 1,854 dead of the Yom Kippur War — even as we pray for the welfare of the 450 men believed to be in Egyptian and Syrian captivity and of the 1,800 still being treated in our hospitals; and we press thanks and another prayer for the 3,000 wounded who have recovered and returned to their units. To say nothing of a heartfelt prayer for all the men at their posts.

Not only we in Israel — all Jews everywhere mourn and pray for those who, they know, are the frontline soldiers not only of the inhabitants of a clearly delineated place on the map called Israel but of the entire Jewish people. In essence, the Yom Kippur attempt on our life was no different from all the previous attempts in the 4,000-year history of the Jewish people. The difference is that today we are able to defend ourselves, even if it is with heavy sacrifices.

That Jews everywhere recognize that Israel beleaguered is a beleaguering of them, too, and that our soldiers are their soldiers, too, is attested by their rallying to give whatever material and political aid their conditions allow, and by their coming here — suspending their private lives — to perform vital civilian tasks. Many of them had not realized but now know that the alarm that tolled for us on Yom Kippur after-

noon tolled for them, too; many of us in Israel did not or would not acknowledge but now know that an alarm sounded here is heard by brother Jews everywhere. Many learned this in 1967, and also learned that the assault on us then was not a product of the new "Zionist sin," but of the encouragement given the Arab States, and not by the east bloc alone, to assume that the establishment of Israel had been a temporary fact that could be eliminated by opposition.

We grieve — all of us; we are bereaved — all of us, and soon when it is possible to publish the names of the fallen, many of us will grieve again. Some of us, in our bereavement, turn on ourselves as though we — or one of us — had personally committed some sin which brought about the bereavement.

Some of us, in our bereavement, transport ourselves back to Massada and translate ourselves into the bodies of the last-stand defenders of Massada, as though there were no sons left to live after the losses of the past week. This is an understandable but artificial and dangerous attempt to invest our own, immediate loss with a glory of desperation that is of another time and place.

If glory we need, if glory we must lift from elsewhere to give meaning to our grief and bereavement, then let us look not to Massada but to Modi'in and the Maccabees of 2,137 years ago — the Maccabees who fought to keep alive the light of Jewish living, whose motto was "I shall not die but live."

ISSUES FOR KISSINGER TO TACKLE IN CAIRO First lines and last

By LEA BEN DOR

U.S. Secretary of State Dr. Kissinger is only rarely short of an answer, but before he left the U.S. on his present swing round the Arab capitals he said it was "hard to be profound in the rain." It won't have been raining in Egypt when he got there, so we may expect him to take a careful look at statements made there, aided by all the clarity of blue skies.

The first point that we would like him to take into consideration concerns borders. A great deal of world-wide sympathy has lately been poured out for the Arab states, who are seen to suffer under the loss of territories in 1967; the Nile in Europe confirmed this last night. No doubt they have suffered, but the suffering is almost entirely a matter of prestige. Many tens of thousands of refugees in Gaza and on the Jordan West Bank have made more progress towards rehabilitation and a return to normal life in the six years since 1967 than in the 19 years preceding.

Egypt and even Syria have shown the political good sense to concentrate their appeals, threats and propaganda on the issue of the territories lost to them in 1967 and a sympathetic reaction has swept the world press.

For many commentators it has become the only issue in the Middle East of which they are fully aware.

"This is the first target, the first line at which they are aiming," a senior military commentator observed recently. "This is all they are willing to talk about at the moment. But will Dr. Kissinger please ask them what the last line, the final border is to be?"

"Will any of them, in fact, commit themselves to the acceptance of the June 4, 1967 borders as peace borders for Israel? They certainly did not accept them prior to 1967: then the popular, the appealing, phrase was that Israel should go back to the U.N. Partition Scheme borders, which would create a state consisting of three separate areas linked only by so-called 'crossing points.'"

And we have not forgotten — though most other people have — that it was this unlikely, rickety structure that seven Arab states combined to destroy in 1948 even before it was established.

Perhaps we should be appreciative that most of the terrorist organizations make no secret of the fact that they are not seeking a change in borders or any other arrangement that would involve them in recognizing the existence of the State of Israel,

but simply its destruction in its present political form, that is, the ending of Jewish independence in Israel, regardless of borders.

Heykhal's view

Thus the essential question for Dr. Kissinger to ask is what are the last, the final, borders you envisage for Israel, to which you will commit yourself? Hassanin Heykhal, of Cairo's "Al-Ahram," often seeks to convey the truth to the careful reader, the same source pointed out last Friday he wrote complainingly that if Dr. Kissinger could not force Israel back to the "lines of October 22," when the first ceasefire was supposed to go into effect, then how was he later going to push them back to the lines of 1967?

The U.S. appears to feel that if a move were made by the Israeli forces on the west side of the Canal that would enable the Egyptian Third Army to establish a secure corridor to Cairo for supplies, including of course military supplies, then the prospects would be improved for getting talks going on a general settlement. According to Heykhal, Egypt would then be more hopeful of a return to the pre-1967 lines and might indeed be willing to discuss this with some sympathetic international forum. It is misleading to discuss in-

term arrangements. The only borders to discuss are those which the Arab states will commit themselves to recognize as final borders between themselves and Israel.

It will not be easy to have this essential principle recognized by the outside world which is anxious to be brought into the debate in order to defend their oil interests and other fears linked with war in the Middle East. We cannot afford to enter this difficult debate, which will need courage and confidence with the double handicap that derives from the early days of the fighting and the military successes both Egyptians and Syrians were able to chalk up at that time. On the one hand a large section of the public is lusting to see heads roll in the army and the government for errors of judgement committed in the period immediately preceding Yom Kippur, and which are not difficult to identify with the help of hindsight. It wishes to see heads roll in deep disappointment that there has not been another stupendous victory as in 1967, without any clear idea of what other team they would like to see take over instead.

In due course the military experts may in fact decide that the conduct of the fighting itself, which took the Israeli forces rapidly from acute disadvantage on the third day of the fighting to the stage at which the Russians had to press urgently for a ceasefire to save the Egyptian forces, was a greater feat of arms even than the destruction of the Egyptian air force in the first two hours of the Six Day War, after which their ground forces, deprived of an air umbrella, showed limited resistance and the troops in many cases fled.

New kind of war

The war in 1973 is in no way similar to that of 1967. Missiles and rockets are effective against planes and tanks however well manned; and their support also gave a new sense of individual confidence at least to Egyptian armour and ground troops, who had successfully absorbed some of the Soviet military tactics of massive attack.

The desire to see heads roll is human if not always useful. The mood of despondency that has overtaken some of the public is natural where it is the result of the heavy casualties we have suffered. But with a Europe falling over its feet to appease the oil-rich Arabs, we have a terribly tough battle ahead in which public morale may become one of the most important elements. The losses have been crushing. But if we allow ourselves to be crushed by them they will also have been in vain.

EMPTY EGYPTIAN STOMACHS AND LARGE ISRAELI 'POCKETS'

The view on both sides of the Canal

The following despatch from the *Suez Front* is from Paul Edley of the *London 'Sunday Times'*.

Third Army, trapped on the east bank of the Suez Canal, is a growing threat to the fragile Middle East ceasefire.

Since the fighting stopped, the only supplies to reach the 20,000 Arab soldiers have been those delivered at night by the United Nations convoy, and they will have been of small comfort. The ration of each man which the 125 lorries brought from Cairo was a few pints of warm water, two pieces of cheese, one packet of biscuits, two vitamin tablets, two aspirins, one sachet of sugar, tea and coffee, one box of matches and three cigarettes.

The last of those rations were due to be delivered on Sunday and so far Israel is adamant that no more will follow. Unless American pressure forces the Israeli Cabinet to change its mind — and to change it rapidly — the Third Army must surrender, fight or starve.

If the outcome is a resumption of the fighting, Israeli forces on the west bank of the Canal will have to be Egypt's first target. President Sadat, and Cairo Radio continue to call the invading Israeli brigades "pockets," but from what journalists have been shown in the last few days those "pockets" are of cavernous proportions.

There are now three Israeli bridge-heads across the Canal, 20 miles north of the Great Bitter Lake. From these it is a 50-mile drive along the Canal to the city of Suez — and Israeli tanks and heavy artillery litter the sand as far as the eye can see.

Every few miles along the road-side, captured and undamaged Egyptian tanks and half-tracks are parked in orderly rows waiting to be pressed into Israeli service if the need arises. Captured Sam 2 and Sam 3 missiles, with operating instructions obligingly printed in English as well as Russian, are now pointing in the sky towards Cairo.

Outskirts of Suez

It is now clear that Israel completed the encirclement of the Third Army by taking the outskirts of Suez city, which is now at her mercy. The city, and the Arab soldiers trapped inside it, are short of water.

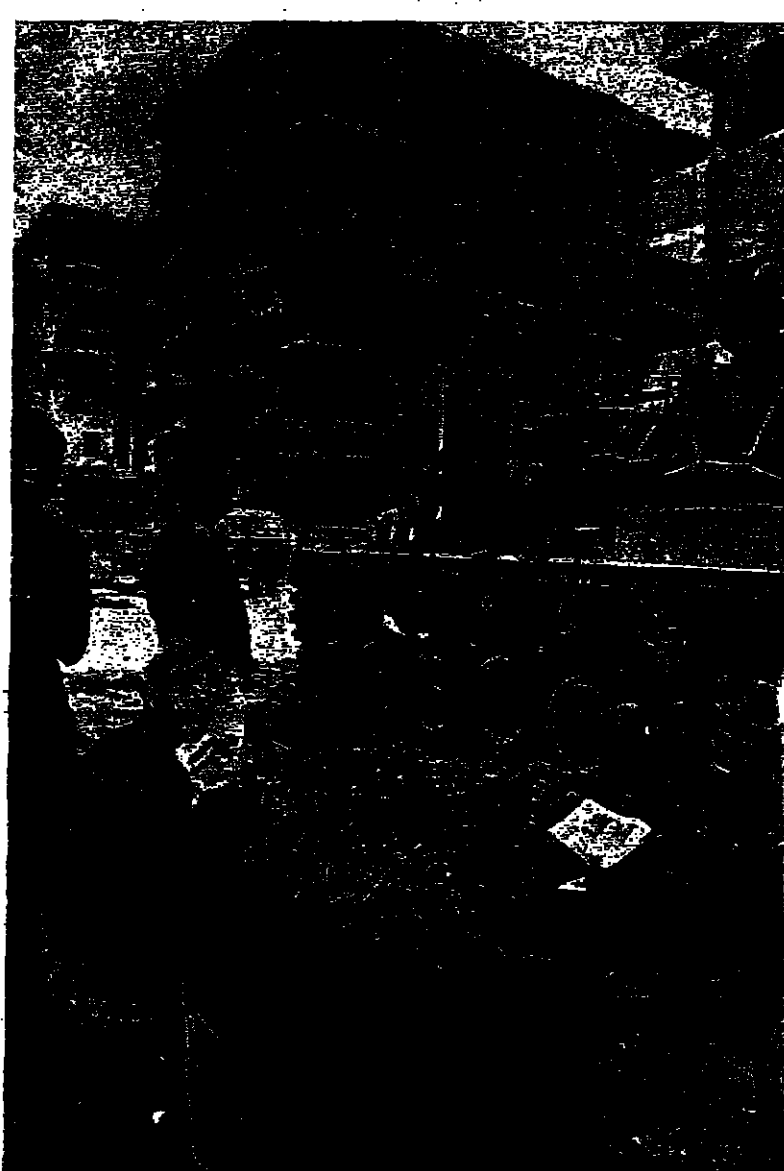
In contrast, 1,000 cattle and donkeys, who happened to be in the Israeli-held part of the city, are being fed and watered. As a concession, four Egyptians are allowed to pass through Israeli lines for a few hours each day to do the donkey work.

On the main road into the city, all that separates Arab and Israeli is 15 yards, two burnt-out lorries and the "thin blue line" of the

United Nations peace-keeping force. The handful of Finnish soldiers have bayonets fixed on their self-loading rifles but they keep their magazines of ammunition in their pockets presumably to avoid accidental discharge. They are, understandably, nervous.

In the fighting, the Israelis took a number of apartment blocks, some of which are now being used to billet the troops. The former occupants fled so quickly under the Israeli artillery barrage that they did not have time to take their possessions. Furniture, ornaments, clothes and even food were abandoned.

Although the Egyptian soldiers trapped inside Suez must have seen ample evidence of the strength of the invading army, there are some indications that Cairo Radio is keeping others in the dark. On the day of the second ceasefire, three Egyptians were captured while on their way to deliver an Israeli lieutenant, Allon Kaplan, to a prisoner of war camp. Lt. Kaplan had been captured on the east bank of the canal, behind the Bar-Lev line, and then taken across the water in a punt to what the Egyptians thought was home ground. To their bewilderment, the soldiers came across, sleeping under Russian tanks, were Israeli and, after a brief gun battle, the Arab captors found themselves prisoners.

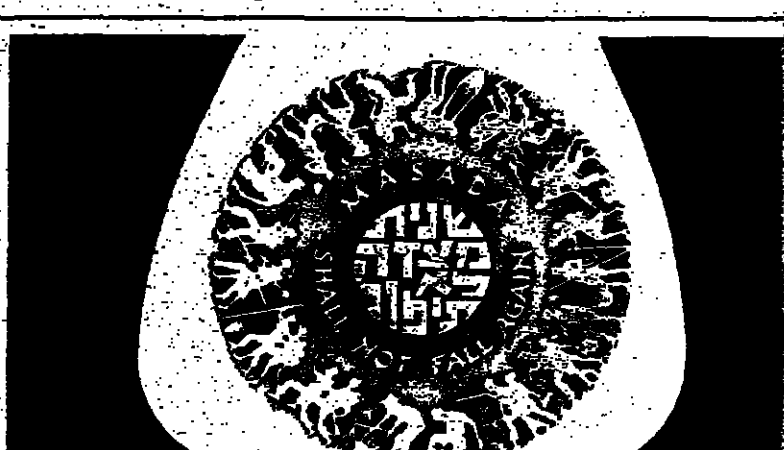


Israel tank crews relax in chairs "borrowed" from deserted apartment blocks in the city of Suez.

Firm backing from U.S. labour

TEL AVIV. — American Labour's the American labour movement firm backing for Israel was re-affirmed this week by AFL-CIO President George Meany when he met Eliezer Shalev, Secretary-General of the Jewish Agency for Israel, during his speaking tour of the United States.

This report was conveyed by cable speaker at the opening session of the National Council for 2,800 Ben-Aharon took the opportunity to convey Israel Labour's gratitude to members.



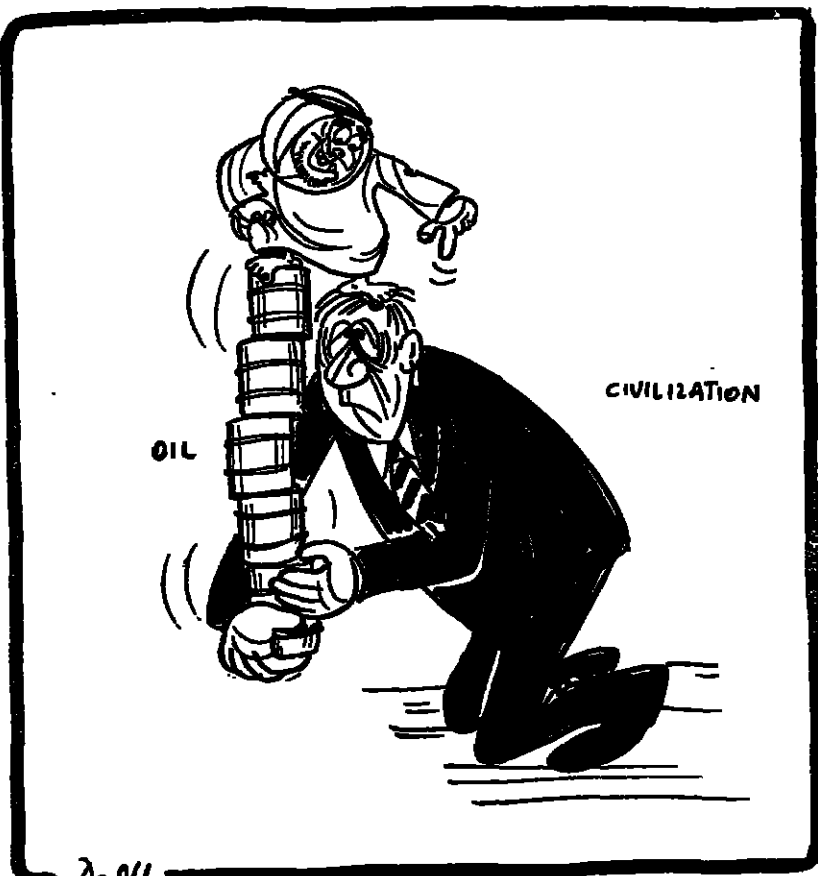
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ISN'T THERE ANYTHING TO DO?



ISRAEL PRESS

Kissinger and Egypt

Davar (Histadrut) says that "Sadat need not expect on Israel's part any further gestures or continuation of the present one in the matter of supplies to the encircled Egyptian Third Army until such time as Egypt upholds the requirements of the Geneva Convention, lifts the blockade of the Bab-el-Mandeb Straits and in general, stops violating the ceasefire."

Hatshef (National Religious) says that "Dr. Kissinger's position vis-a-vis the Egyptian demands will determine whether or not the U.S. can prevent a renewed conflagration in the region. It is not by making concessions to an aggressor that one stems an attack, but by taking a firm stand."

Hatshef (non party) says that "since we do not want to finance the war by inflationary means and since further taxation on income is not feasible and even detrimental, the only thing left is to reduce the public's effective buying power." At the same time the paper hopes that

"prices increases will not exceed what is necessitated by the measures in question, and that the situation will not be exploited by suppliers and distributors for personal profit."

Omer (Histadrut) agrees that war and high living do not go together. "The time has not yet arrived when all we need worry about is another lira and another bit of luxury. We must regain our former awareness that what we are here for is to build a country and homeland for our people."

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) complains of uneven distribution of the burden. While low wage earners are being siphoned chunks removed from their take-home pay, "it is doubtful whether all the amounts given or pledged by those of means exceed what they owe anyway in the way of back taxes."

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) suggests that a driving ban be imposed on the Sabbath in keeping with Jewish tradition.

Double standard

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The hypocrisy and double standards of the so-called non-aligned nations, which in unison accuse Israel of "aggression" against the Arabs, is best revealed in a recent statement of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, at a press conference in Kerala Province.

Mrs. Gandhi stated that India's support of the Arabs is based on the principle of non-recognition of acts of aggression and on the demand that Israel retreat from the occupied territories.

However, when she was asked whether she stance against aggression is also applicable to the areas captured by India in Kashmir, her reply was that this is India's position in principle, "but when it applies to us, we have to act in the best interests of our country."

Kashmir, a predominantly Moslem region, has been in dispute between India and Pakistan since 1947, after the end of the British rule. In August 1965, the armed forces of both nations became involved in a spreading war. It is interesting to note that, in September of that year, both sides agreed to accept a U.N. Security Council demand for a ceasefire but did not comply with a call for them to withdraw their forces across the old ceasefire line.

However, in the case of Israel, both India and Pakistan are vehement supporters of the demand that Israel withdraw to the pre-1967 lines. Another case of do as I say, not as I do.

DR. EUBEN EFRON
Jerusalem, November 1.

The U.N. at Bab el-Mandeb

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Why doesn't the U.N. place truce observers or emergency force troops in the Bab el-Mandeb Straits to ensure free passage for Israel-bound ships? Wasn't such an arrangement an integral part of a ceasefire agreement?

G. ALEXANDER
Jerusalem, November 2.

THE TRUE ARAB OBJECTIVE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — On June 3, 1967, the Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian armies stood fully mobilised and poised on their eastern borders. Then, the Egyptians employed a blockade at the Straits of Tiran, which off a major Israeli lifeline, commanded the U.N. forces to withdraw, and announced a "holy" war to liquidate the State of Israel.

October 5, 1973, the Egyptians and Syrians claimed that their total avowed purpose was the redemption of the land lost during the 1967 war. In 1967, they were where they say they now want to be. But in 1967, they were still the aggressors.

How, in clear conscience, can the world ask Israel to believe that the Arab objective of June 3, 1967, was to ensure their objective and that Israel should gamble the lives of its three million citizens on the word of an insecure Arab leader?

DAN ABRAHAM
Netanya, October 29.

Ads and editors

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Mr. Sand's letter (October 30) should not pass unchallenged. If it understood it correctly, your editors are called to order for laying destroyed much of the advertisement's effectiveness, even though Mr. Sand is quite sure that The Jerusalem Post charged full price for its insertion.

I am not discussing the point that, when charging less than the full price, the editors might have been in their right to "destroy" the "advertisement's effectiveness," but would wish to stress the right and obligation of a newspaper to comment on certain advertisements. The insertion of advertisements in a certain newspaper is not only purchase of space and access to a certain public (in fact, to the other party's partisans), but also of the newspaper's reputation. This is what the editors must protect. Indeed, what they must protect is the public's confidence in what they read in a paper, whether text or advertisement.

It could be pointed out that the possibility of editors of a paper commenting on advertisements they publish is a welcome deterrent on speculator-advertisers, whether commercial or other. And possibly the only deterrent there is. Therefore, my conclusion would be that The Jerusalem Post, 1973, is commendable for not having unreservedly sold advertisement space at the price of advertisement space.

J. LADOR
Jerusalem, October 30.

SOLDIERS STILL NEED HELP

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I have just got home from the front on a 24-hour pass. I had to wait over half an hour at the ramparts where we wait for lifts in one town before I was able to get a lift while cars went by with plenty of spare room. Some people do not seem to realize that, for the soldier at the front, the war is far from over and that, when they are lucky enough to get a short home leave, there is a precious commodity which they can ill afford to fritter away begging for help in the form of lifts.

If some citizens can be so unconcerned as to let us simply stand by the roadside, why doesn't the law come to our aid? The appropriate ministries should issue regulations under the Emergency Powers Act so that policemen would be able to stop every vehicle at the ramparts, ask the driver his destination and tell him to take soldiers if he has seats to spare.

A FRONT-LINE SOLDIER
(Name and address supplied)
Jerusalem, October 30.

WEST BANK ARABS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — In your issue of October 30, there was a letter from Evelyn R. Engelberg of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, enquiring as to the Israeli origin of the West Bank Arabs.

The land of Israel has been the scene of so many invasions and other population movements that its people are truly a mixture. The Arabs were relative late-comers to the area (early 7th century C.E.), and were followed by Persians, Crusaders, Mongols, Turks, and many others. The problem of defining an "Arab" has been solved by the Arabs themselves, who give the title to anyone whose native language is Arabic, including the inhabitants of North Africa.

A very common but false supposition is that all Jews in the land of Israel disappeared into the Diaspora following the Roman wars of 70 and 135 C.E. This is true only in a religious sense, however, Jews who were willing to change their religion (paganism, of course, being preferred by Rome) were allowed to remain. Even at that, there were al-

ways communities of religious Jews, particularly in Galilee.

The first Christians were, of course, Jews. How many Jews came followers of Jesus prior to the Bar Kokhba Revolt one cannot really ascertain, though it was at least in the thousands (Acts 2:41; 4:4). When the Moslems came in 636 C.E., they found an essentially Christian population. Large numbers were converted to Islam, and all eventually adopted the Arabic language, thus becoming "Arabs."

The Arab invaders settled, for the most part, in the larger towns, and hence the villages retained more of their original character. Thus it is that we find Christian (and Moslem) Arab towns in the West Bank whose inhabitants may actually be Jewish in origin.

While certain political problems would obviously be solved by official recognition of the West Bank Arabs right to live in the land of Israel (by virtue of their Jewish heritage), nevertheless other socio-political problems could arise.

JOHN A. TYNDINE
Jerusalem, October 30.

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